

GENEALOGIES

Recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, according to euery Family and Tribe:

THE LINE OF OVR Sauiour Iesus Christ

> OBSERVED FROM ADAM, to the bleffed Virgin MAR'Y.

> > BY F. S.



Cum_ Privilegio.



To the Christian Reader.



He Spirit of God in the facred History, hath laid downe such helpes, as are the light and life of all Nations originals. In the the circumstances of Person, Time, & Place, are the chiefe; else doe we wander as without a guide: and of these the Person is principall. Genealogies then drawne from them, from whom all are descended, and by Gods owne warrant recorded unto us, must move a special reverence that they are holy, and farre from othse other against which S. Paul writeth. Amongst whose manifold uses, this is the chiefest,

that by them is proued how Christ was made very man. And therefore in the several I ables they are heere exhibited, even from their sirst roote, and so continued through their spreading branches, so farre as the Scripture gives them sap. In the reading where the shese few directions be thy guides.

1. Such descents as hold on from the Parents to their Children without interruption, are very plaine by their double lines, which runne from rundle to rundle.

2. Those whose Parents are not certainely known, but are named of their Country, City, or Tribe, are toyned each under other, with this figure heere in the margent.

3 And likewise such as are set in ranke side by side, and distinguished by this marginall marke, are not to be reputed Brethren, but some other persons of note, of that descent where they are so inserted.

4. The names of Nations and People, (as likewife fometimes of Cities and other places of note) we have not incompassed in rundles as therest, but in Compartiments, and different letters betwike direct lines, that so they might be knowne from particular persons, and the Names next under them, are not inserted as certainely thence descended, but as eminent Persons among them.

5 And where of necessity wee are to breake off the succession, to be continued in some other page, that doe we at some principall Persons: as at the flood, with Noahs sons; at the Promise, with Terah and Abraham, &c. So that ever the Man at which we breake off, is againe set in the sirst place of some ensuing pag, where his issue is continued, though many times whole leaves fall betwixt them; which are supplied with other collaterals: such is from Abraham, pag. 3. vnto his wives and seede, page. 6. and 7. &c.

6 The lineage of our blessed Sauiour (which is our principals scope) is known by a Chaine-like traile, continued from Adam to Sem, p. 1. and thence to Terah and Abraham, page 3. erc. So likewise from Dauid, pag. 22. to his sonnes, Solomon and Nathan, page 33. and lastly, to our Sauiours parents, pag. 34. linked together (as other marriages here are) by the sculpture of an hand in hand. Both descended from Zorobabel, as the holy Euangelists have recorded: from Dauid, Iudah, and Abraham, as holes and the Prophets have spoken; and Ie wes themselves thus farre grant, that the Messiah should bee the Sonne of a Virgin, her name Mary, and she of Beth lehem, the daughter of Eli, of the house of Zorobabel, and Tribe Viudah. In all which our Christ is manifestly designed, and by these Iewes both acknowledged to have beene of the blood-royall, and also recorded in the number of the Priests, in their publike Register at Ierusalem, by this title, I z s v s T H E SONNE OF THE LIVING GOD, AND OF THE VIRGIN MARY. Thus is he Dauids Sonne, and Abrahams Heire, in whom all the kindreds of the earth are blessed, being the very image of the invisible God, the brightuesse of the glory, and the ingraven forme of his Person, in whom dwelleth the sulnesse of the God-head bodily,

and unto whom be ascribed all glory, h praise, wisedome, thankes, power and might for enermore, Amen.

. Tim.1.4.

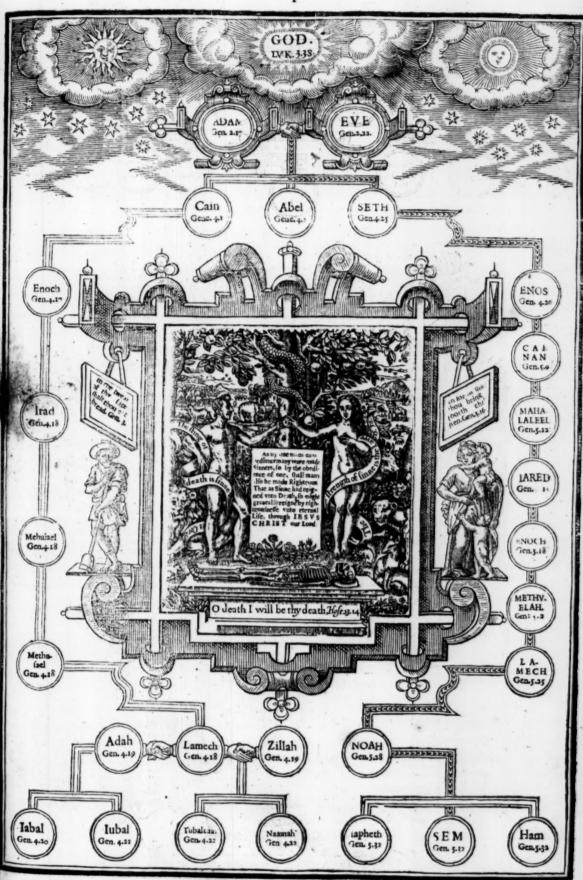
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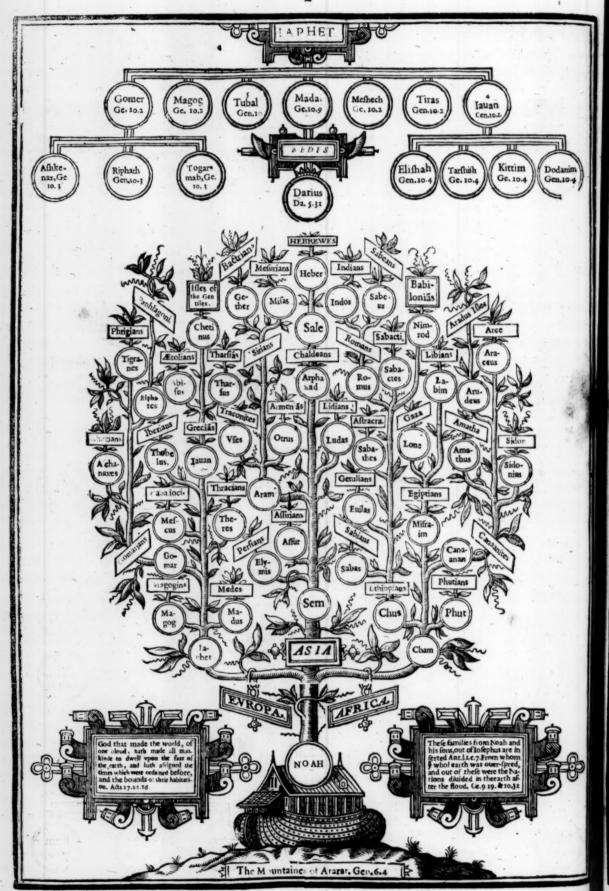
a Mat 1.
Luke 3.
b Deut. 18.15.
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c Rob.Haccasat.
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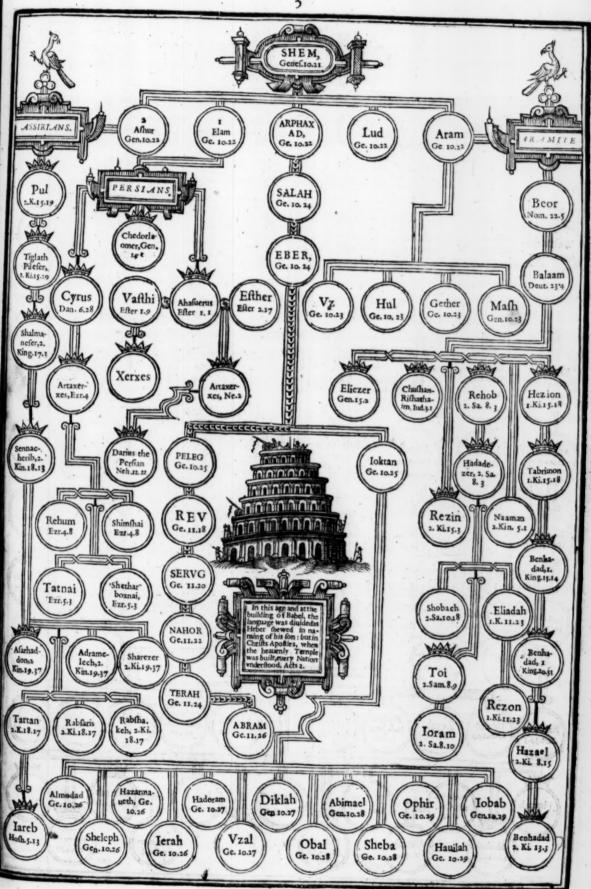
6 Apoc.7. 13.

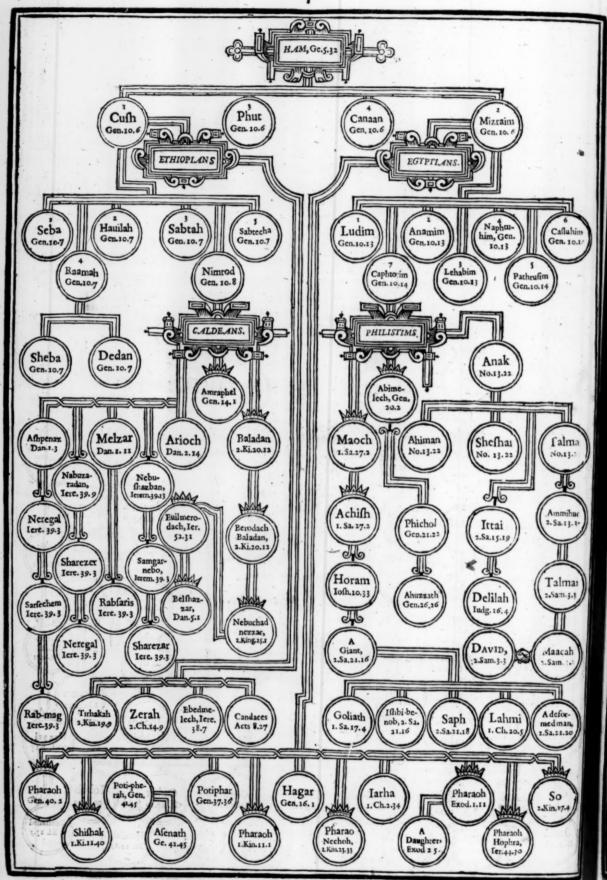
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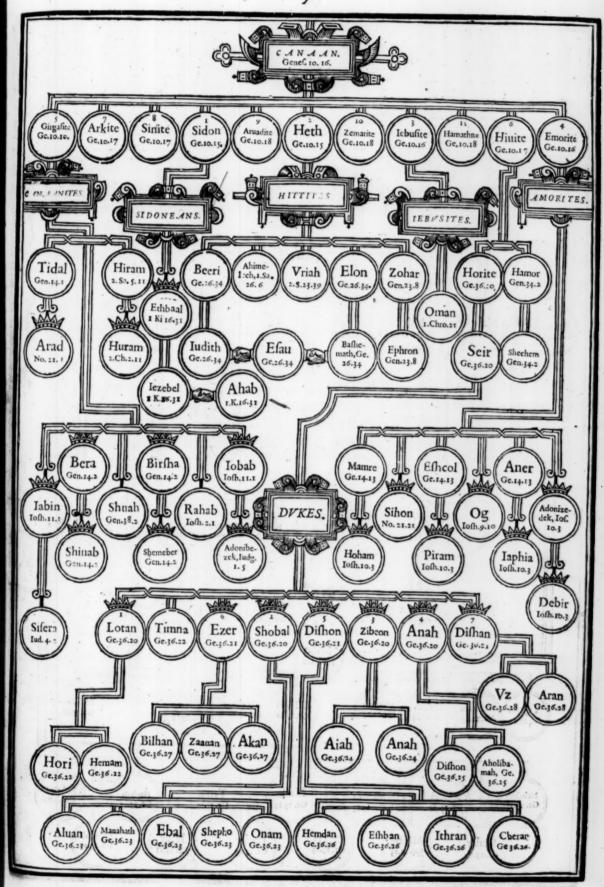


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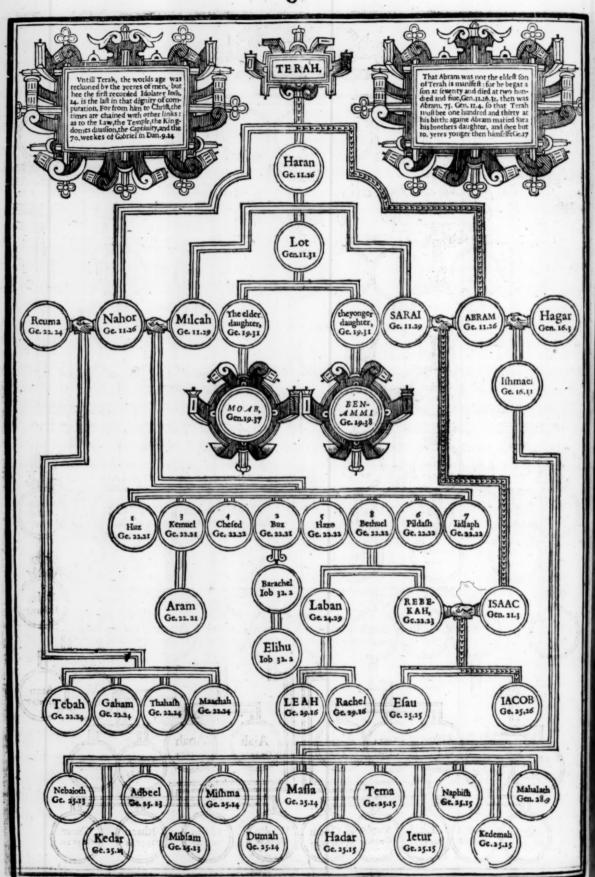


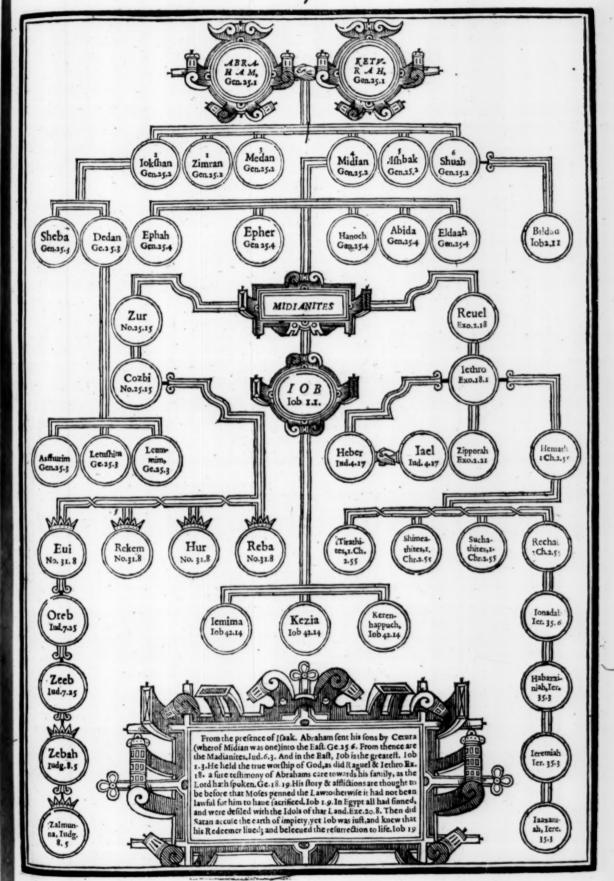
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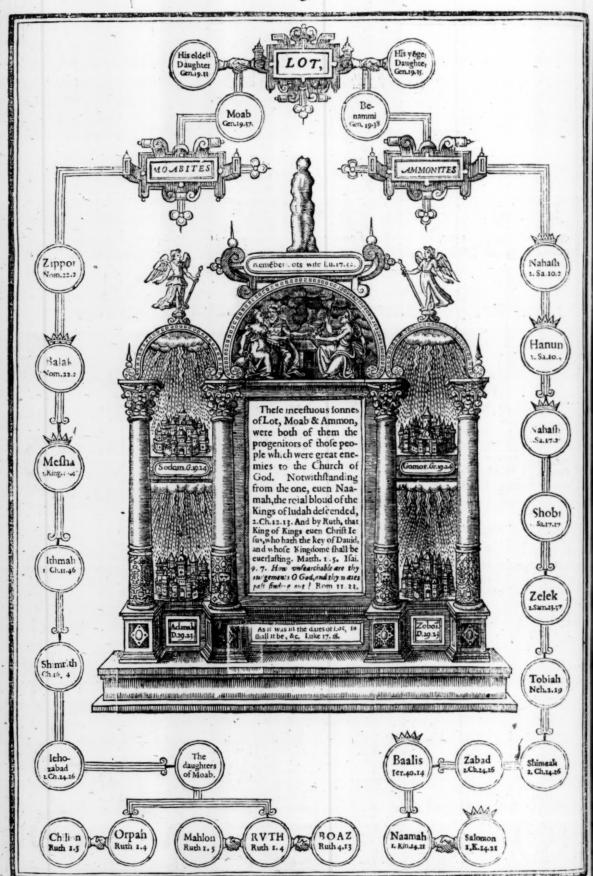


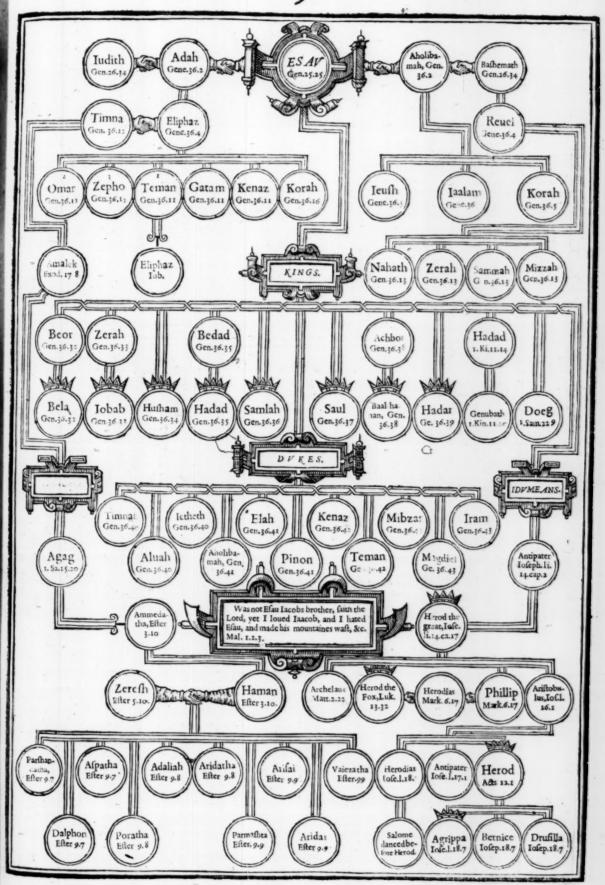
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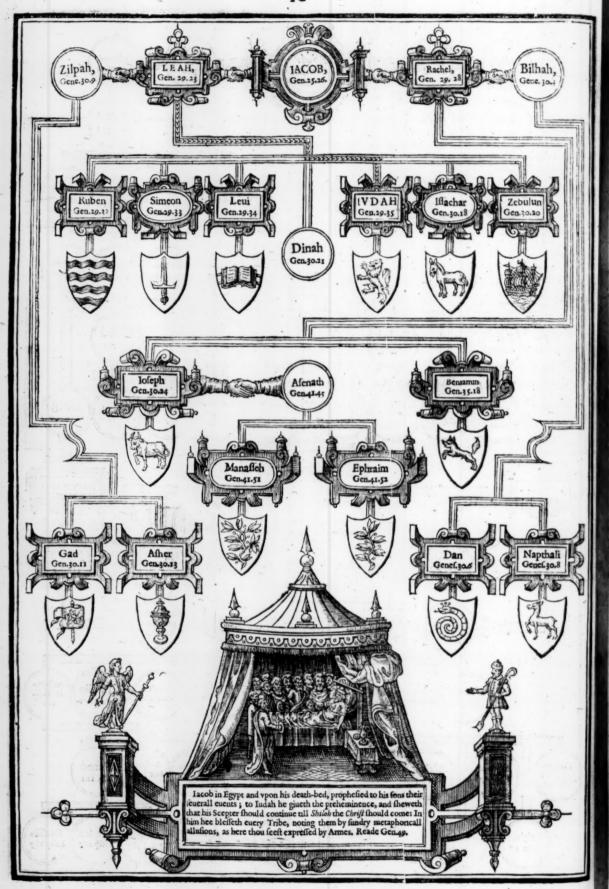
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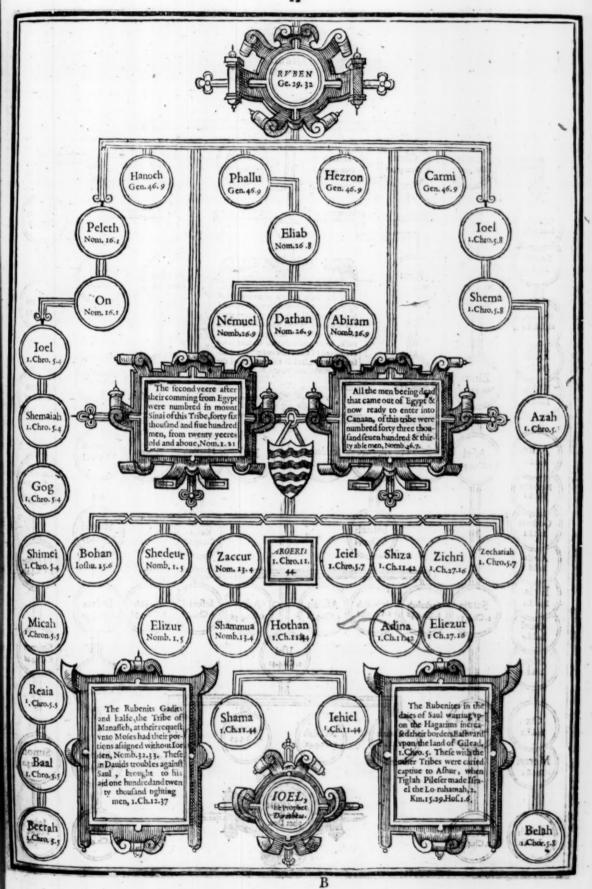


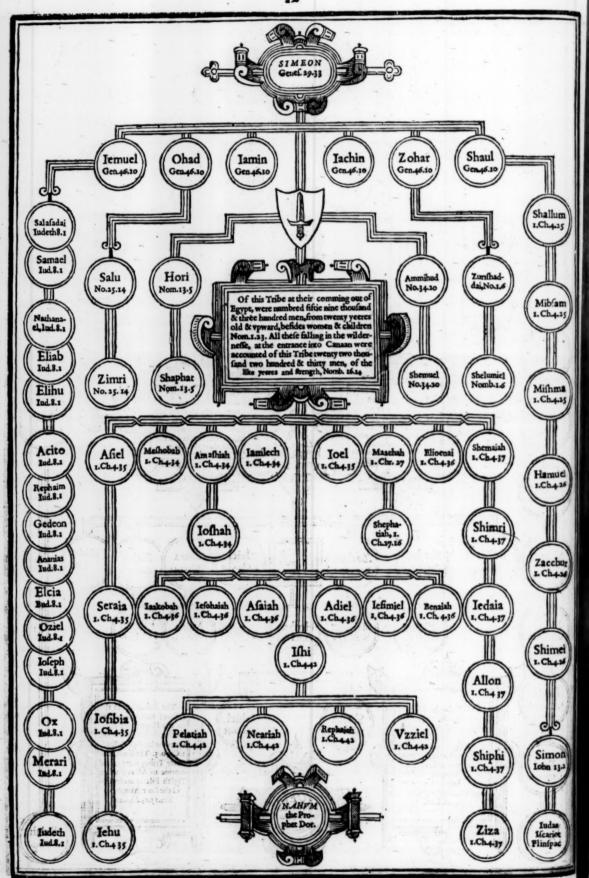








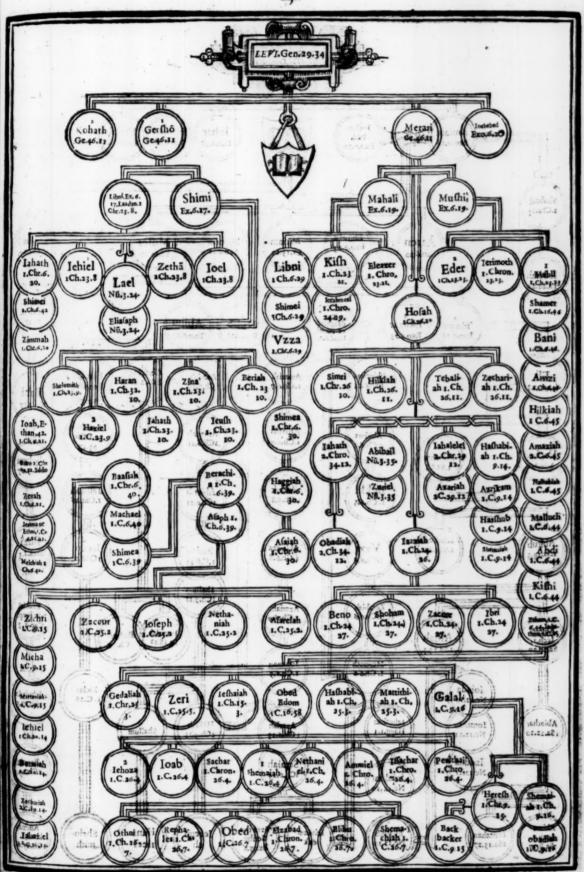




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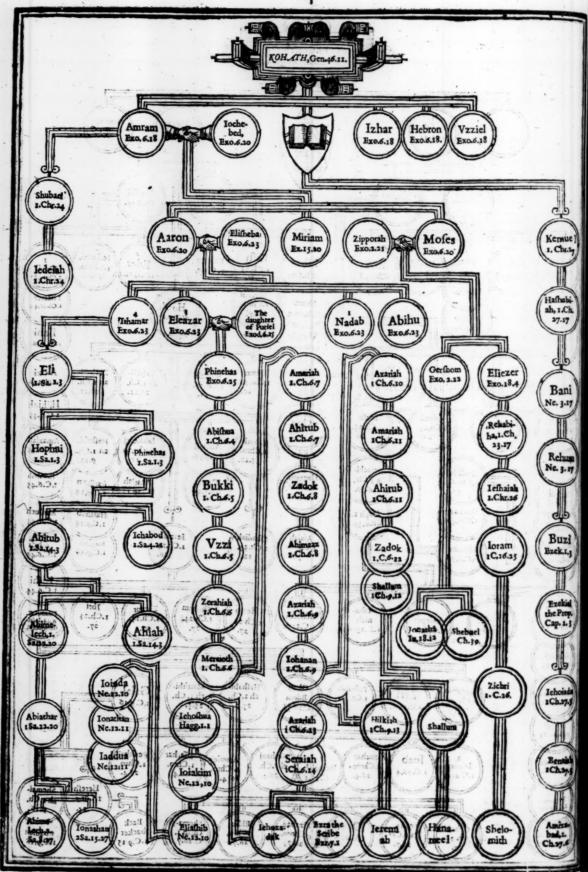
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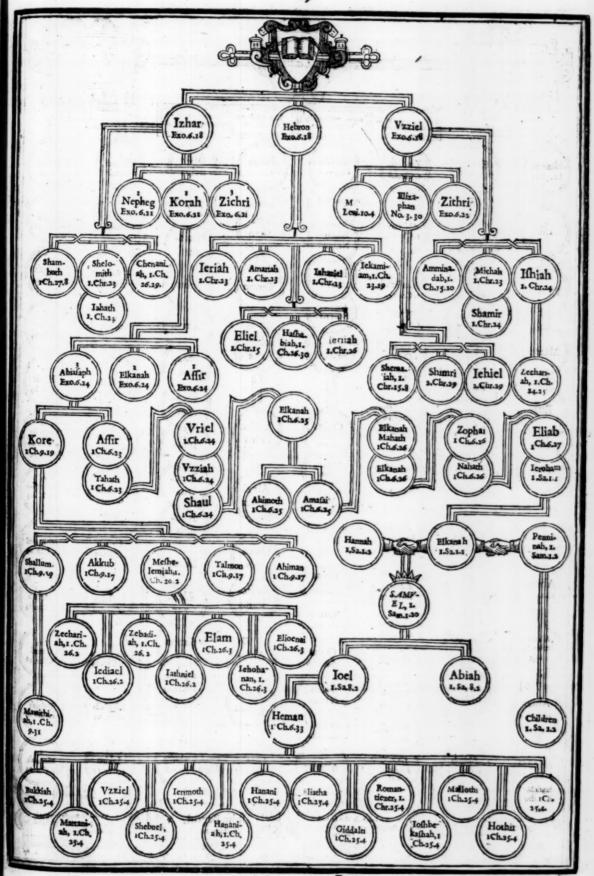
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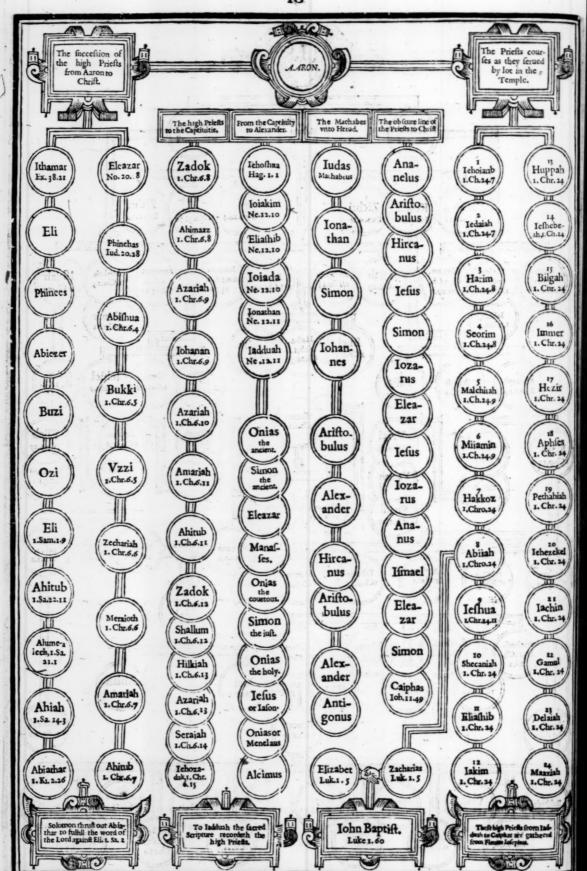
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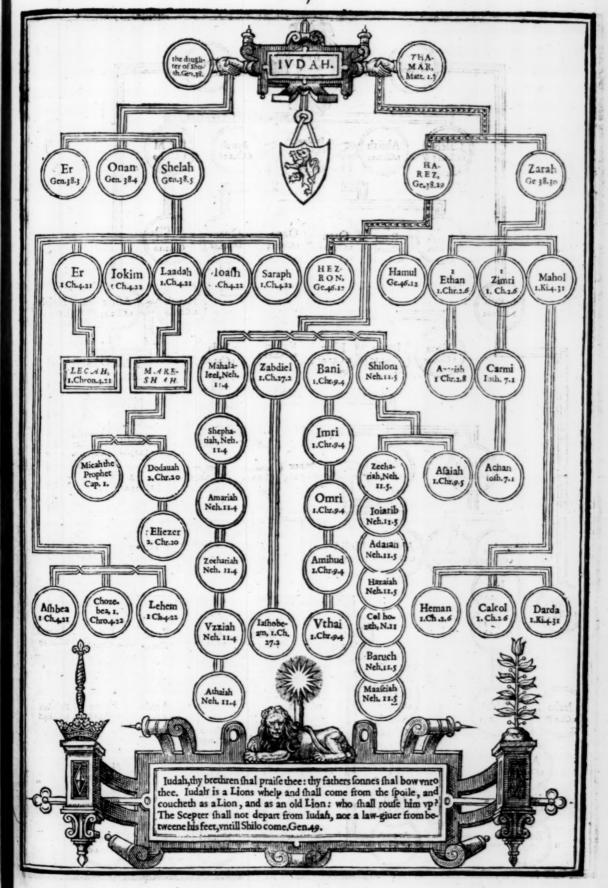
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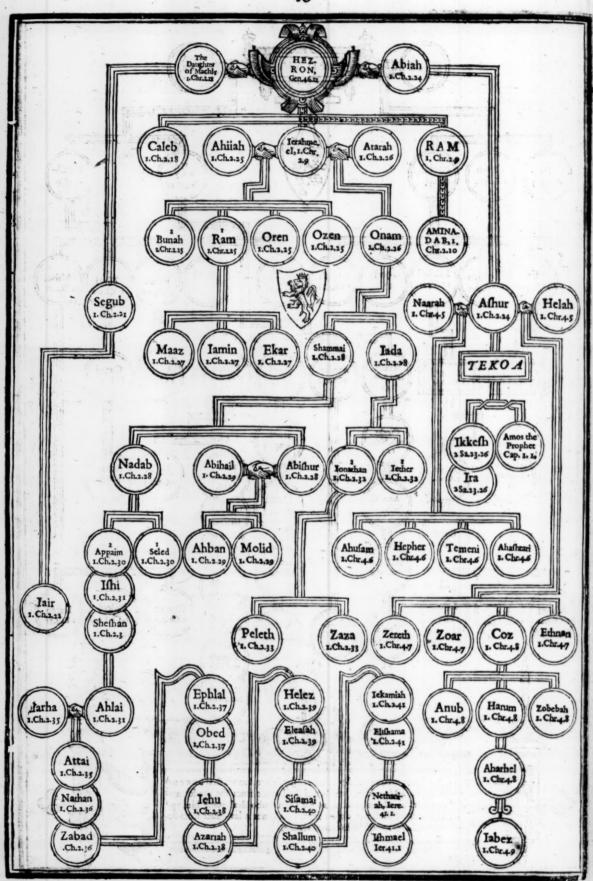
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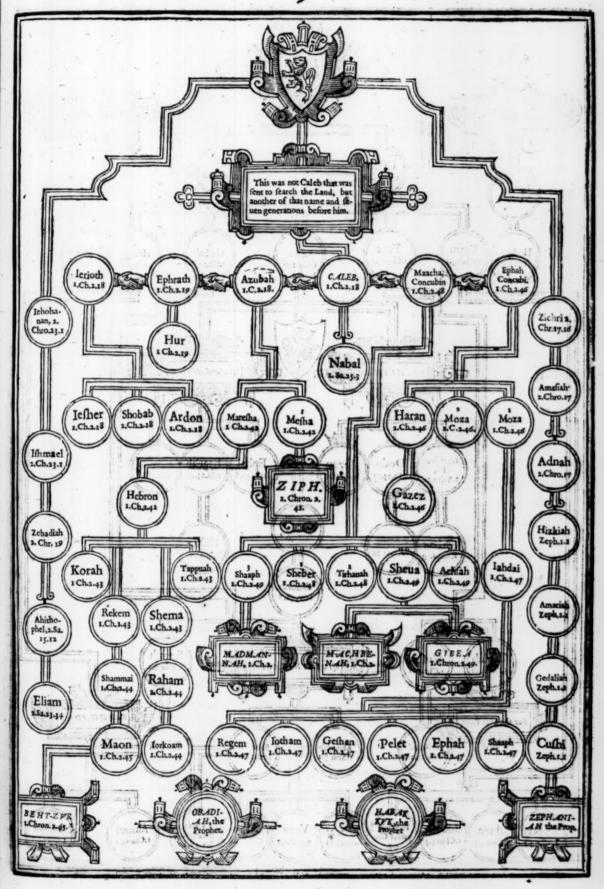
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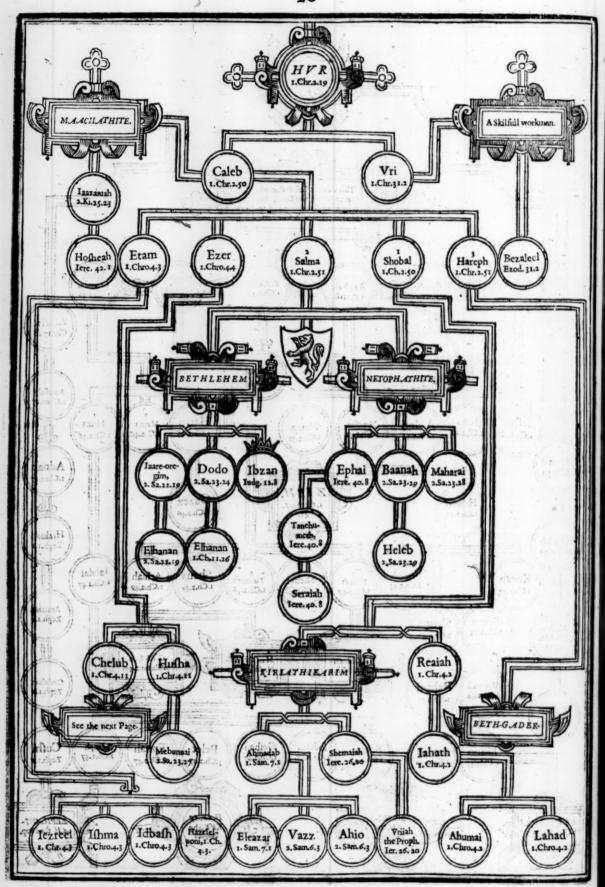
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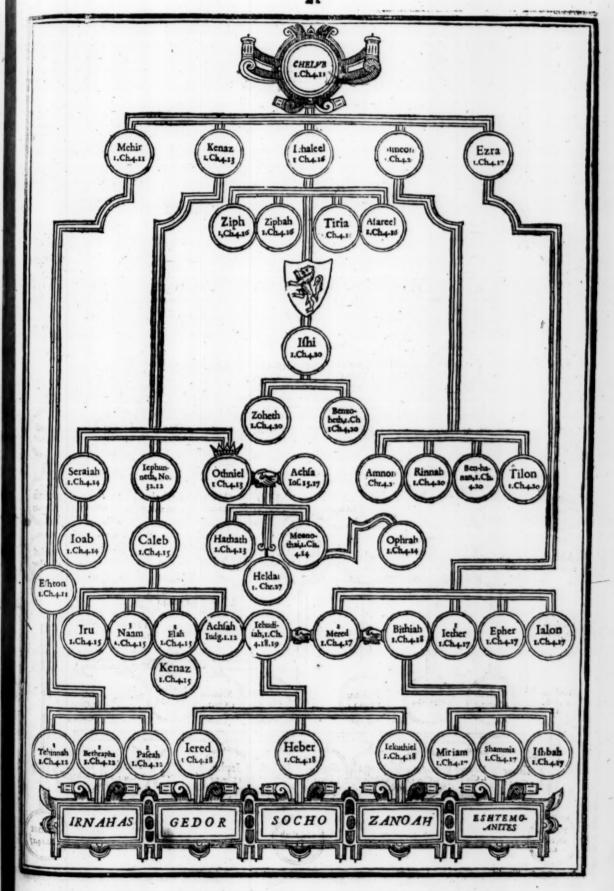
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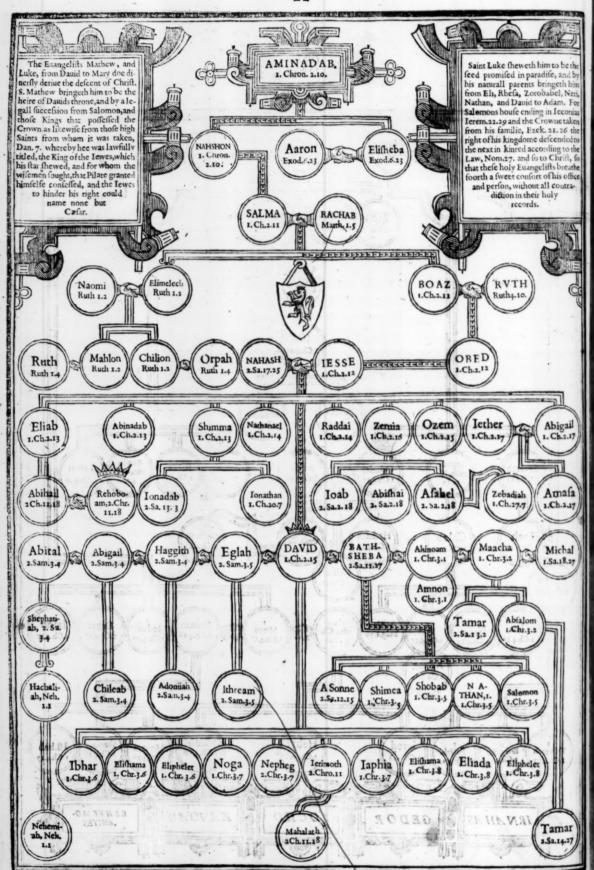


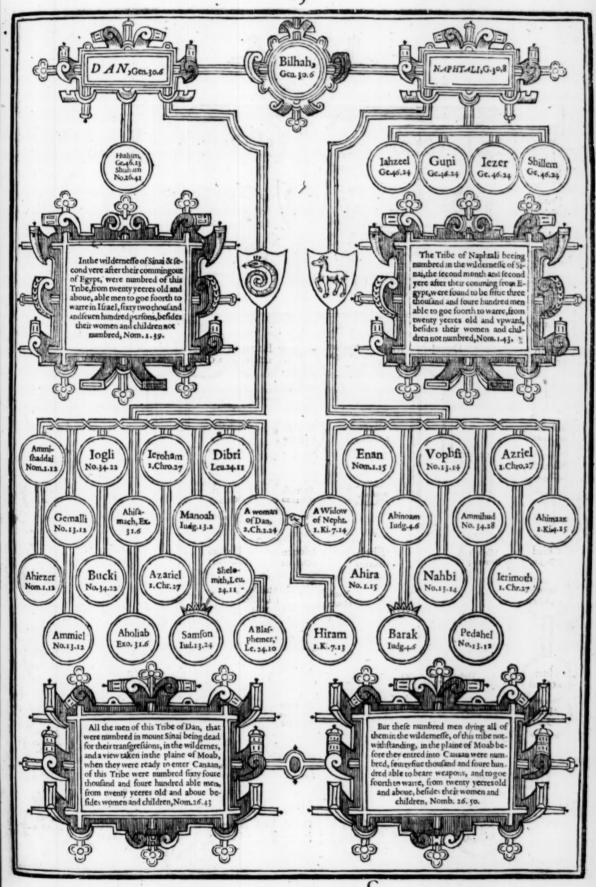


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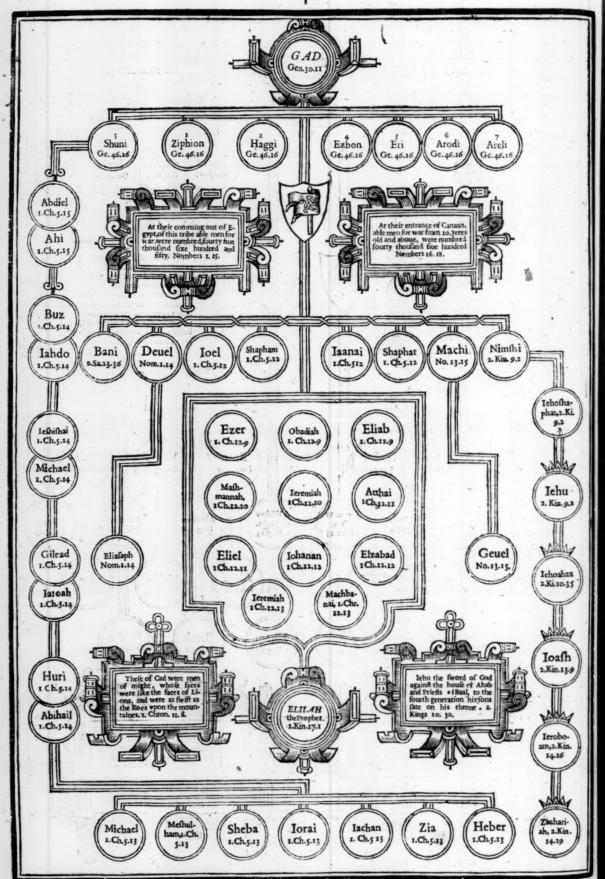
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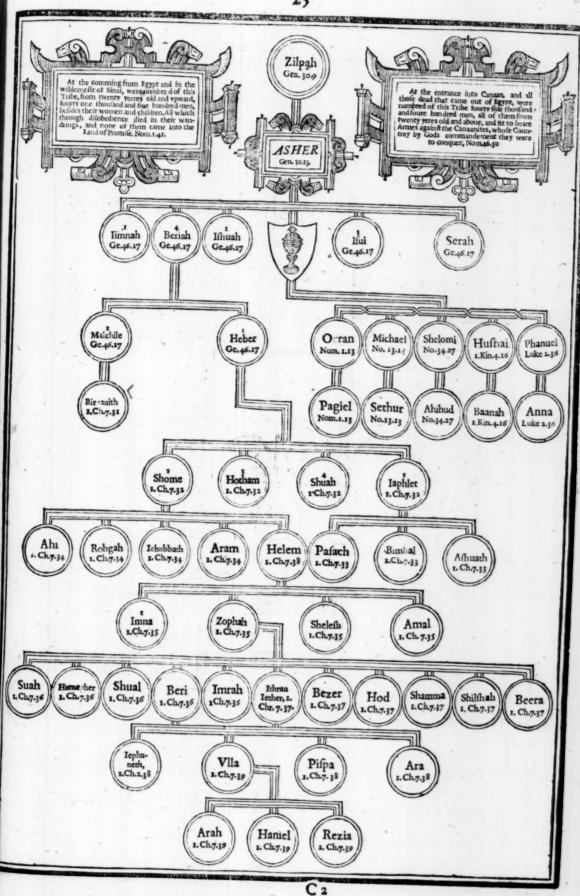
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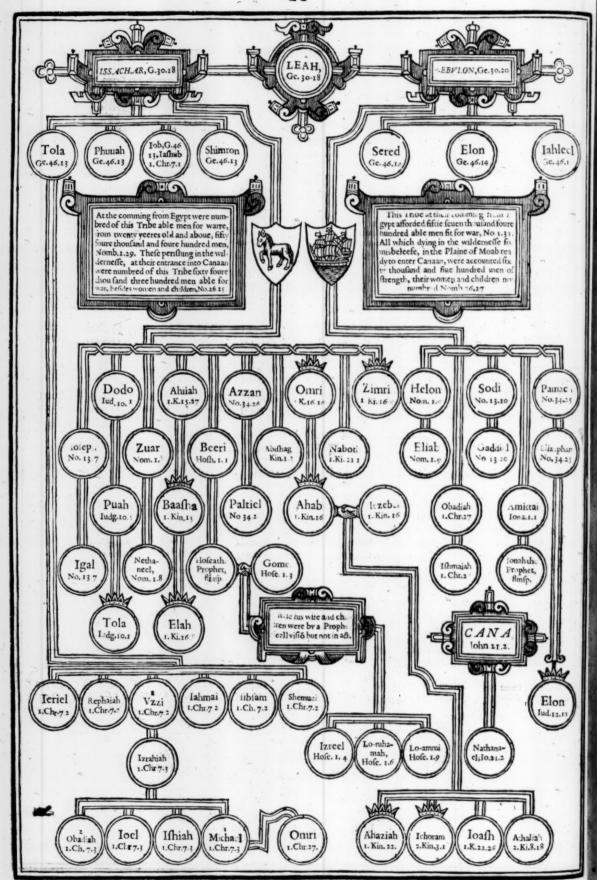
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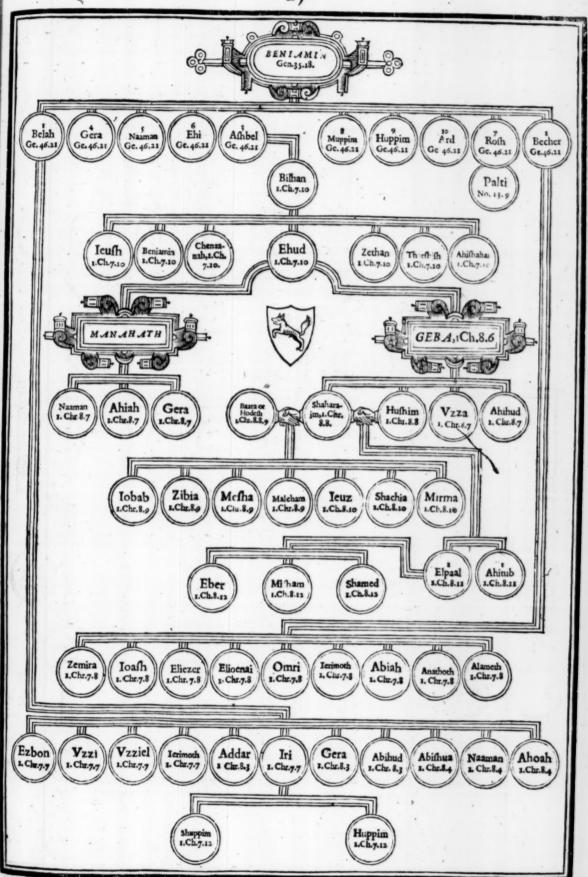
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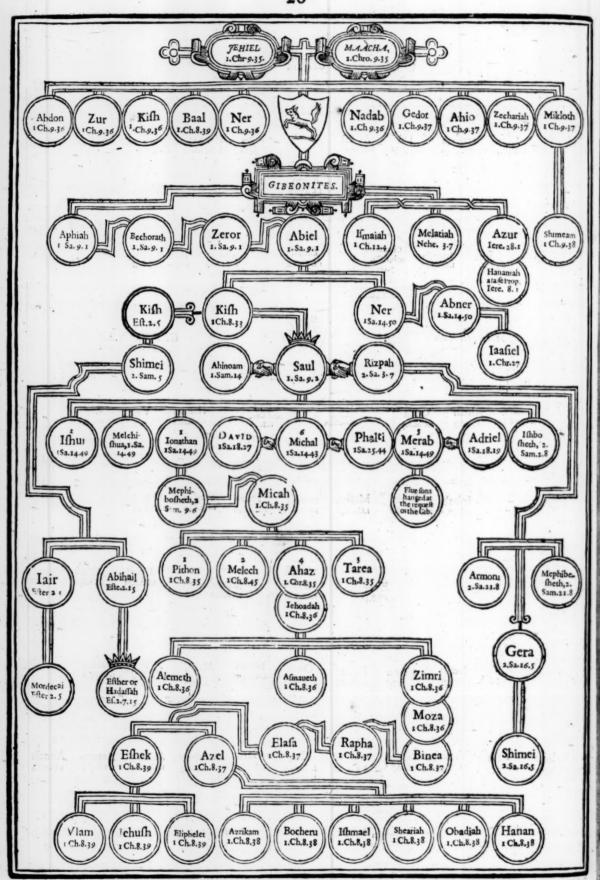
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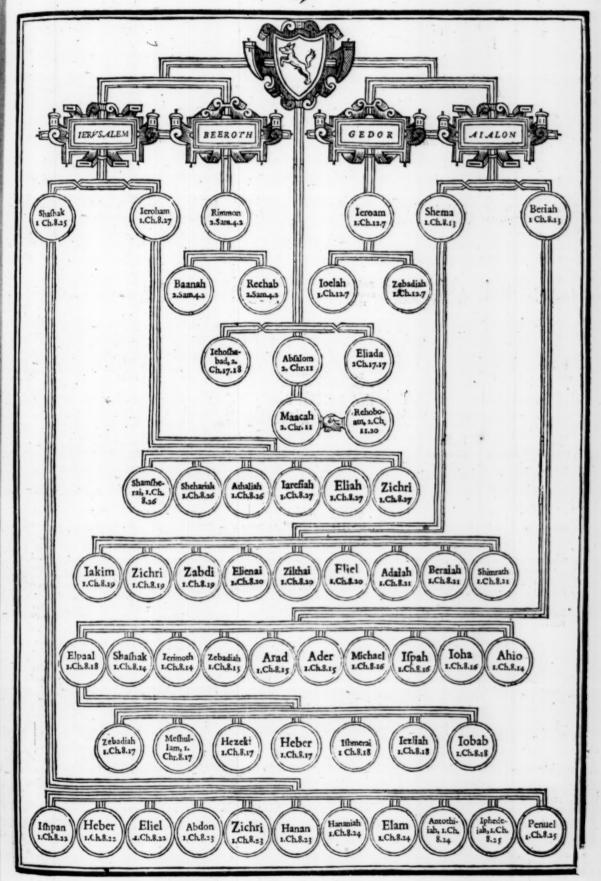
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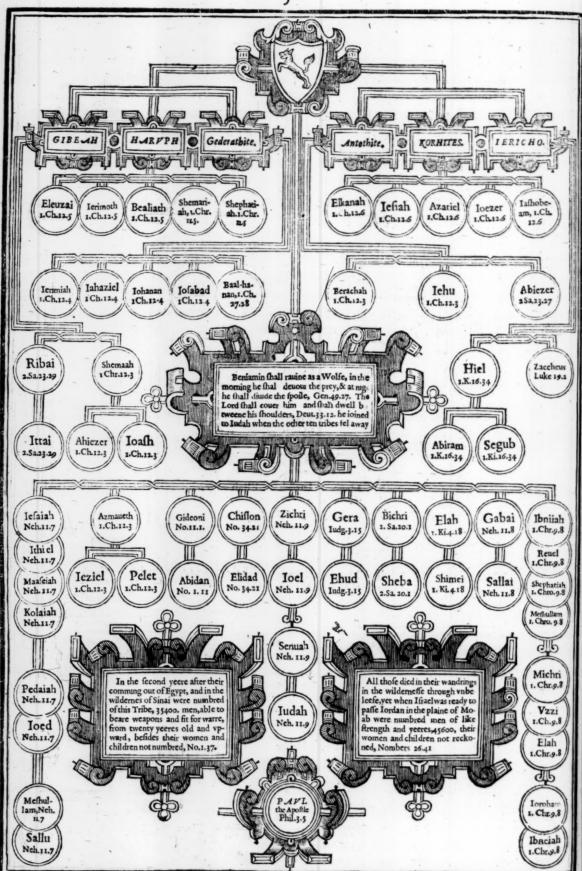
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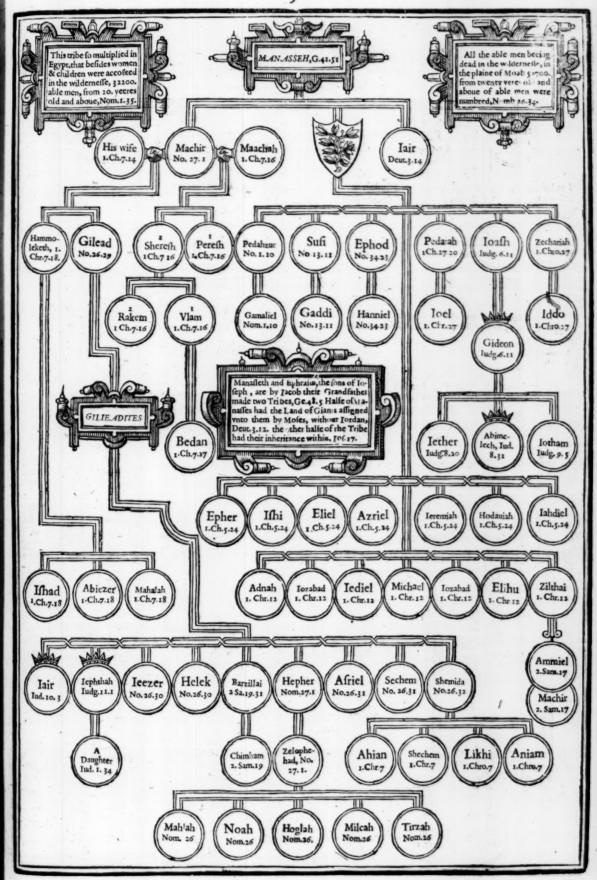
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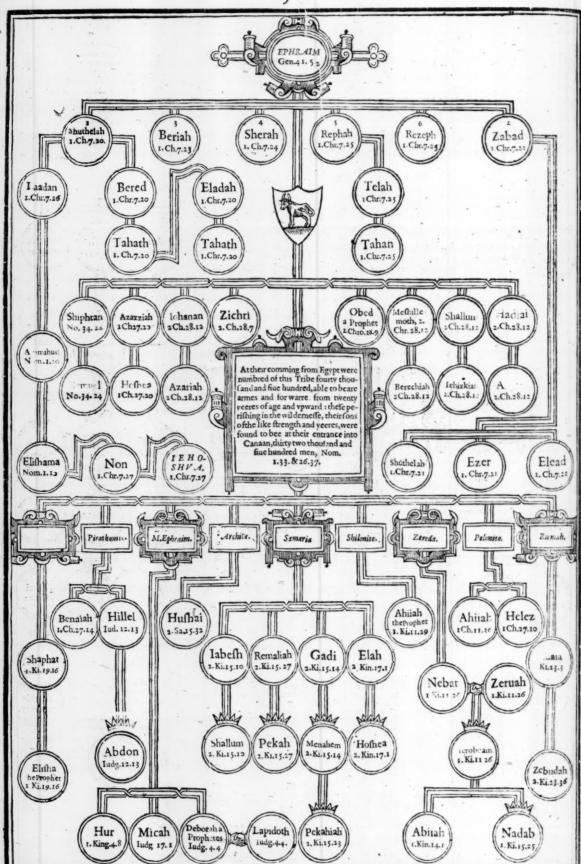
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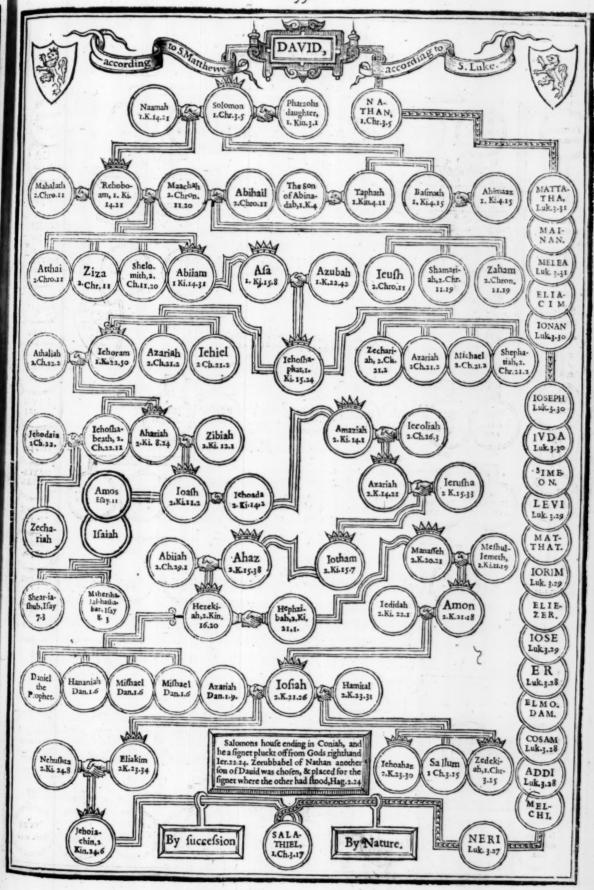
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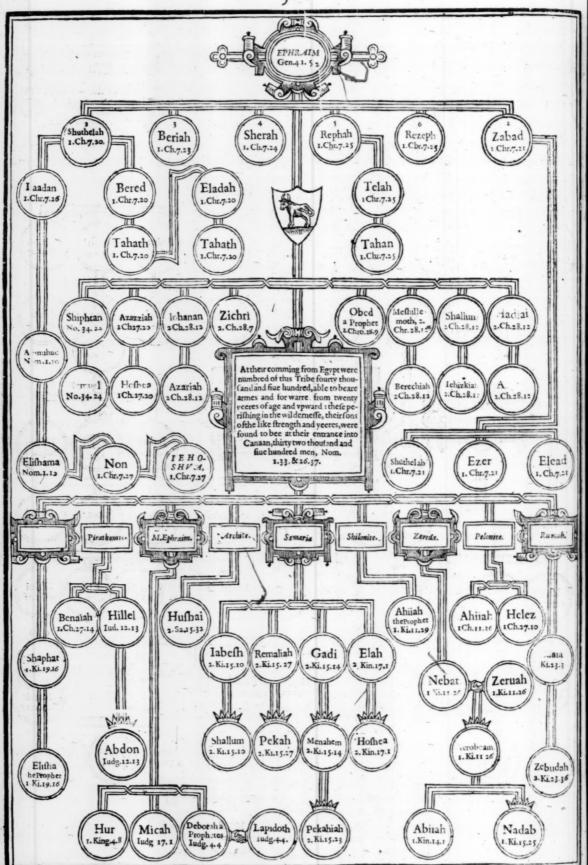
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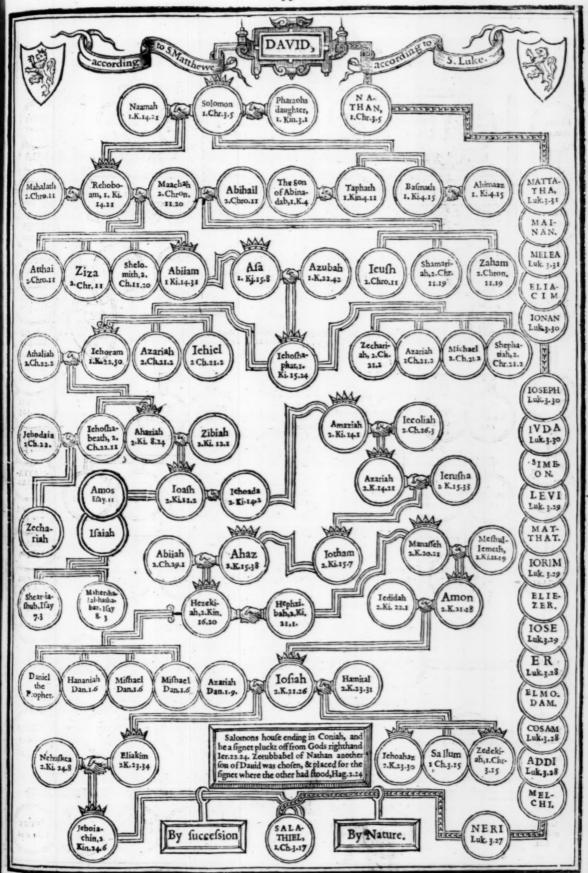


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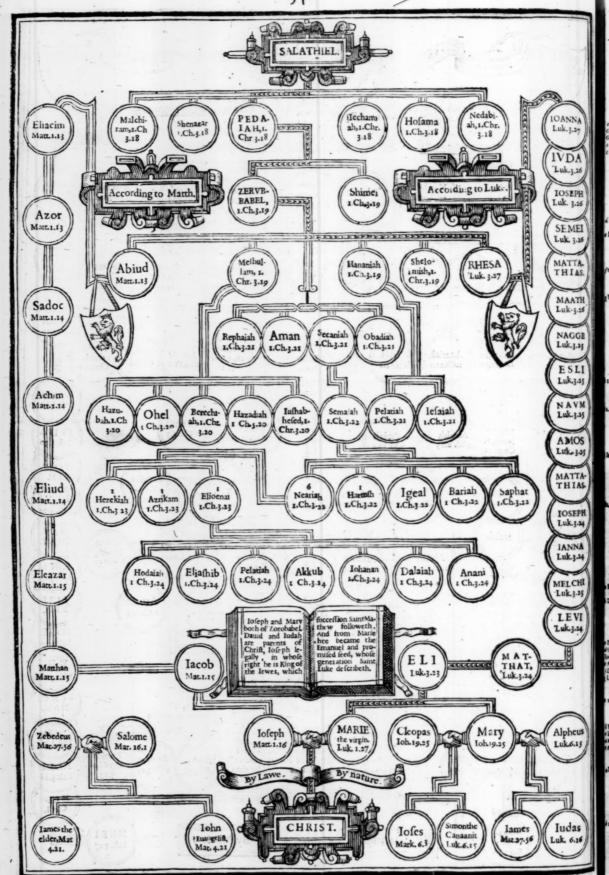


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DESCRIPTION OF CANAAN,

and the bordering Countries.



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udas

arks, b conquered by Ioshua, and c possessed by the Israelites, was divided into three principall prouinces: Namely, Galileon the

North, whereind Christ was very conversant, in working the works of his God-head:e Sama ia in the middelt, the chiefe Seat of the tenne Tribes Kingdome, and Ienrie in the South, where f Danids throne was fet, and the holy City built. The Land of Gilead also without lordan, was s possessed by the Rubenites, Gadites, and halte the Tribe of Manaf. les. The circuit of the whole but small, and yet did containe two Kingdomes of great strength, and were fearefull to others, till they fel from their God. First, that of I/rael erected by h Ieroboam (who ren: Salomons Crowne, and drew after him the tenne Tribes to Ido larry) was carried away Capcine by is halmanefer King of the Affirians, who placed his owne people to inhabite Samaria. The other of k Indah was carried away into Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar the King, five hundred and defolate by the Romanes. The Land called Pa lestina, the City Ierusalem, Elia: and the Iewes frattered into all quarters of the Earth, of all fo vpon the a South of lury, and were the Nations are hated for their crucifying of

Phanicia the North part of Canaan, abounded with a Wheate, Hony, Oile, and Balme : wherein Afher was feated as Mofes b had prophefied, that he should dip his foote in Oile: whose chiefe City was Tyrus, and next voto zechiel, e Amos, and f Zachariah, yet are they iuftifyed before & Corazin and Bethfaids.

Aram or Syria, vpon the North of Canaan was conquered by a Danid, but ever enechiefe City: against which prophefied b Ifaiab, e leremy, and a Amos, there e Paul preached and escaped deach.

The & Zamzummims or Giants inhabiting part of Arabia the Stony, were thence expelled by the Ammonites, who called the Countrey after the name of their Ancestors, the sebut they soone cast off the yoake of subie- from them was called Palestina,

He Land of CANAAN Ction, and were ceuer geat enemies to Indah. a promised the Patri- Against this Land, prophecied & Ezekiel, e leremiah, f Amos, and & Zephany:it was afterward called Philadelphia.

Midian lying South to the Ammonites, and they both vpon the East of Canaan, tooke the name from a Midian, the fourth sonne of Abraham by Keturah. Thither Mofes fled and kept Sheepe, band against them Ifrael was commanded to fight. That Countrey abounded with Dromedaries, Elay 60.6.

The a Emins possessing a part of Arabia the Stony, were subdued by the Moabites, descended from the elder sonne of Lot: and the Moabites Danid made Subiect tob Indah, but in the daies of Ahabs sonne, they erebelled, and as it feemeth, obtained the most part of Ru. ben, for that most of his chiefe Cities were in their possessions. d This Land was fruitful of Vines, and was prophefied against, bye Ijaiah, Geremy & Ezechiel, h Amos, and i Zephany.

Edom, Idumea, or Mount Seir, a part of Arabia the Stony, on the South of lewry, was in old time inhabited by the Horims and fubdued by the a Edomites. Those tons of Elan were themselves made subject to b Danid, but in the daies of c leboram King of Indah, they feuen yeeres before the birth of our Saujour, rebelled. Againft Edom prophefied d Ifaiah. and for y two yeres after his death was made eleremy, f Ezechiel, & Amos, and h Obadi-

> Amalekites sprung from Esan, were seated alb first that warred against Ifrael. Saul flew a great number of them: d David many more: and the rest in Mount Seir did the Tribe of e Simeon destroy, in the daies of Hezekiah King of Indah,

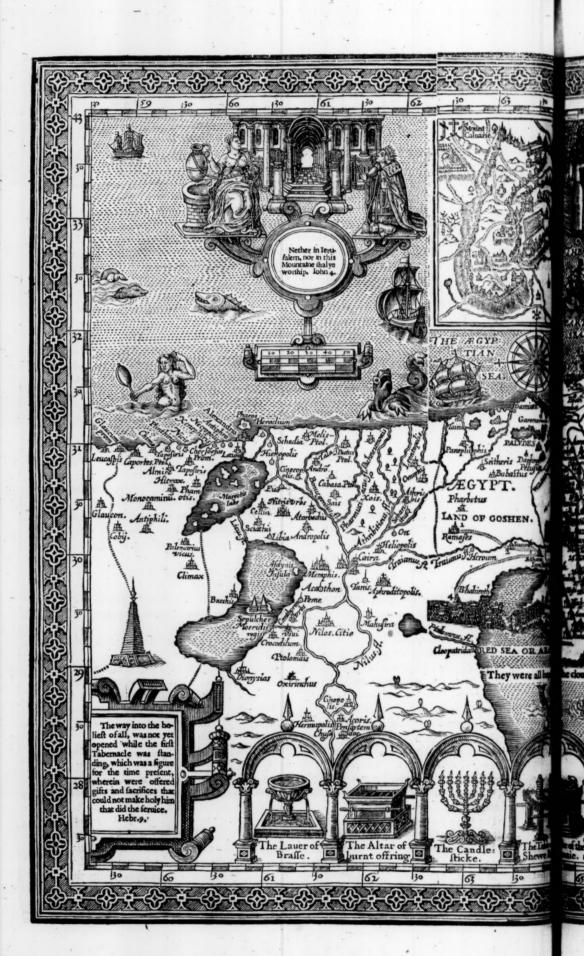
Kedar South from Amalek, was peopled from a Kedar the second tonne of Ishmael, A. it Zidon: prophefied against by " Ifaiah, d E - Countrey babounding with flocks of Sheepe and Goats. Those as heard-men dwelt in e Tents, who are mentioned by the d Pfalmift, e Ifaiah f Ezekiel, and & Ierem

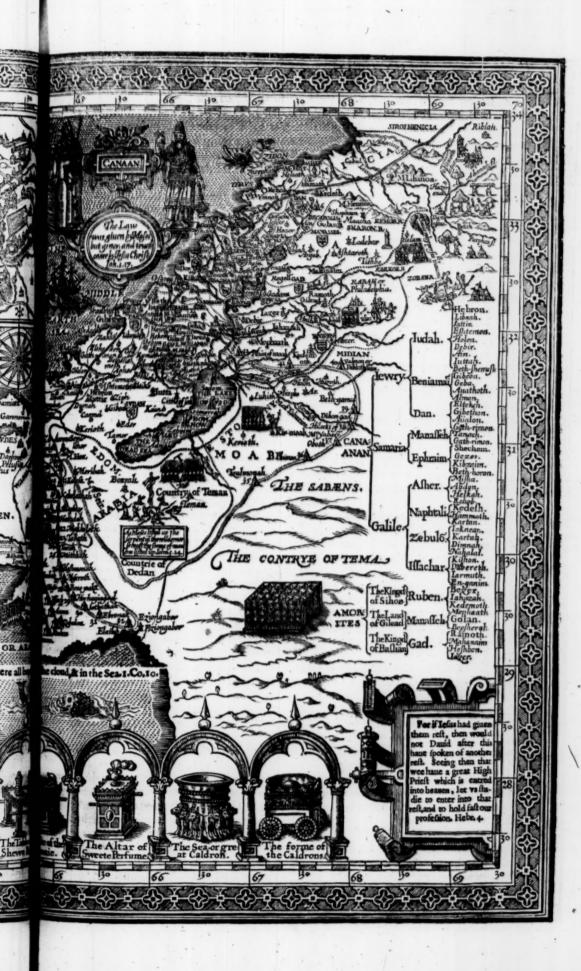
The Philistims upon the West Coast of Camies vnto Ifract: of this, Damafens was the naan, threw out the Auims and possessed their a inheritance. Their Land was allotted to bludah, Dan, and Simeon, but could not bee ouercome : yet " Danid conquered them. Against them prophesied f Isaiah, & Ieremy, h Ezekel, i Amos, k Zephany, and 1 Zacharie. These Philistims are also called Cherethims, as in the 1 Sam. 30.14. Ezek, 25. 16. and Zecond some of Lot. These David ouercame, phany 2.5. and the whole Land, as it seemeth,

a ludg.r.r.

g lete. 47. 6 Ezek. 25. 19 8 Amos. 1.6,

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A Description of CANAAN.

Stony the Defart, and the Happy. These lay defaced the City. South-east vpon Canaan. Through the Defart, the children of a Ifrael passed. Arabia is ned a Iewes rebuilt. But seemed in the daies Noming. Jare, the children of a parties parties of Christ to be rather the byalley of flaughter, a Chroner is mentioned by b Executed, and the Arabians, in of Christ to be rather the byalley of flaughter, the History of & Indahs Kings. Against whom and a Denne of theeves, then the d Royall prophefied d Isaiah. Arabia the Happie, lay feat of the King, or e place of holy worship. more East, and was peopled by the e Ismaelites, the Midianites, and the f Hagarins. the righteous, lastly filled the measure of their Thefe, the Rubenites and Gadites expelled, in iniquity, in the blood of that Great one, eucn the daies of Saul and Iotham. These parts vnthis day they hold, and are vnder the fubication of the great Turke.

Agypt, lying South of a Canaan, was peopled from b Ham, by c Mizraim his second standing upon a stone, but were all destroyed sonne. Thither d Abraham went in time of Famine, as also e Iacob with his sonnes, whence after 1215. yeeres bondage, they were deliuered. The Land was fruitfull and like vnto Eden the & Garden of the Lord, and watered with the h seuen streamed Nilus. Against &gypt prophesied i Ilaiah, k Ieremy, 1 Ezechiel, and " Zachary. Thither " Mary fled with the yeere 615. from whole Empire the Perfi-Chrift, and thence o God called his Sonne.

Ierusalem the a Holy City and b Throne of God, was anciently a Fort of the clebufites vpon Mount Zion, vnconquered by d Ioshnah, but subdued by Danid, who built thereon the f City, vnto which adjoined Mount Moriah, and therefore called the 8 daughter of Zion, where Abraham h would have offered his fonne, where i Danid built his Altar, and k Salomon his beautifull Temple : of both which I glorious things are spoken: and being fet in the middeft of " Nations, was the place of nholy worship, and n perfect ioy. From this P Mountaine exalted aboue others, ran those 9 waters that gaue life where they came, whence Christ rient his Apostles as F. fhers, to catch the foules of men. In this Citie stood the Throne of Danid, through the fuccession of one and twenty Kings of himselfe and his sonnes, which was often affailed fr. King 14.25. before the finall furprize: as by f Shilbak King of Egypt, in Rehoboams daies, who car. ried away much Treasure: by t loas King of Israel, in Amazias time, who brake downe 400. Cubits of the wall : belieged by " Rezin and Pekah Kings of Aram and Ifrael, whom God put backe in the raigne of wicked Ahab: by Senacherib King of After, whose Hoft in * Hezekias daies, the Angell of God destroyed: by the y Affyrians that tooke Manaffeh captive: by Z Pharaoh Necho that carried Ichonhas prisoner into Egypt: and laftly,

Arabia was divided into three parts; the by the a Caldeans, who burnt the Temple and

Yet was it after the Captivity by the retur-For having flaine the Prophets from & Abel stan h lefus the Lord of life: who by his death & Main till the yeere 632. were Christians, when Ma- therein suffered, i sealed the redemption of ibase homet erected his wicked Religion, which to the world, and ended the k Ceremonies, and thank glory of the place : when that City by their own I feditions, and the Cafars cruclties, was made fo desolate, that a m stone was not left " as in the " destruction of Sodom : The walls remoued, Mount Sion excluded, and Calnary taken in; The name Ierusaiem changed into o Eliah, an vncleane Swine set ouer a chiefe gate of entrance, and the Iewes forbid vpon paine of death not to looke backe vpon the City. In this state the Romanes held it, vntill ans wan, and kept it the space of 22. yeeres. The Saracens then got it Anno 637. and poffest it the time of 372. yeeres, but in Anno 1009. the Turkes wanne, and immediately loft it, vnto the Sultane of Ægypt, and by the Egyptians was it injoyed the space of 90. yeres; vntill the Christian Godfrey Bolloigne conquered it Anno 1099, and in the possession of Christian Princes was it kept the space of 88. yeeres. But in the yeere I 187. it was furprised by Saladine King of Persia, and by the Persians held 330. yeres, when in Anno. 1517. it was inuaded and wonne by Selimothe Turkish Emperour; where, to this day the abomination of Mahomet is set vp. Thus is P Sion become a plowed field, and 9 Ieru alem a heape of stones, the holy I Land laid waste under the feete of the Heathen, and the place fof divine Oratory made t a Denne of f Dragons: So that neither on the " Mountaine of Samaria, nor in Ierusalem is the place of holy worship : but euery spirituall heart retaining the Arke or x Testament of Gods couenant in Christ , is the lerusalem, and y Temple wherein he will dwell: and where his 2 Spirit with ours, as the 2 two Cherubins vpon the Mercy-seate, looking each towards others, witnesseth our reconciliation by b Christ our high Priest, who before vs is entred into the Holy of Holieft, even the highest Heauens, vnto which place, coh thou whom my foule loueth, d fay, Come.

Genel 37. 1. Ch.j. to.17

a Gen. 20.1, Gen. 25.18, b Pial. 105,23, c Gen. 10.6, d Gen. 12.10,

Gen 46. Exod 12.40

g Gen, 13, 10, b Hai, 11, 15, i Ha, 19, 20, k Ict., 14, Ict., 46, I Ezzk. 32, m Zach 10, 11, n Math. 2. b Hoth, 11, 1.

d Matth.4.5. 6 Lerem.3.17 2 . Sam.5.6. d Tol. 19.62. a. Sam. 5.7. 1. Chr. 1 1.8.

Zach.og. Gen.23.

2,Sam. 14. 8 Pfalm.87. m Erek.5.5

2. Chr. 7.12. o Lam. 2.15. p Itaiah. 2.3.

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